

Wm Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1798.

[N^o 1878.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.
Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.
And the following GARDEN SEEDS:
9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Broccoli; Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.
Newport, April 2, 1798.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by said article during eighteen months, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, a written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, Secretary.
Commissioners Office No 109,
Philadelphia, Mulberry Street } March 22,
May 17, 1797. } '98-1797.

50 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Wolcott, on the 30th ult. **DANIEL KINGSLAND**, a Matross in the Corps Artillerists and Engineers, born in the State of New-Jersey, Morris County, a Wheelwright by Trade, 34 Years of Age, Six Feet high, without Shoes, straight built and thin. Person, dark hazel coloured Eyes, and dark bushy Hair, commonly worn in a Queue, rather fair complexioned—he took with him a Uniform Coat and Hat, white Woollen Waistcoat and Overalls.—A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid to any Person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, or any commissioned Officer in the Service of the United States, or any Gaoler.

And a further Reward of 40 Dollars will be paid to any Person who will give such Information to me, as will convict any Man of having enticed him to desert, or having concealed him after Desertion.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Captain of Artillery.

Newport, 1st April, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Thomas Peckham,

APPLE TREES and Black Cherry Trees—Best Seed and Carrot Seed.
Newport, April 2, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of **THOMAS WEAVER**, jun. late of Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Town Council of Middletown aforesaid, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and six Months, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

ELISHA BARKER,
SAMUEL CLARKE.

March 19, 1798.

All those indebted to the abovesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to **MARY WEAVER, Executrix,**
WILLIAM BORDEN, Broker,

THE Subscriber proposes opening a **TEA-HOUSE**, and **HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT**, at his House, about Three Quarters of a Mile from the State-House in Newport, upon the right Hand on the Main Road, leading to Bristol and Howland's Ferry.

He has a good Horse to LET.
EUGENE MAHE'
Newport, March 28, 1798.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Claims against, the Estate of **Capt. BENJAMIN SAYER**, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby called upon to settle their Accounts immediately, with **REBECCA SAYER, Executrix.**
Newport, April 2, 1798.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Newport, Guardian to **WILLIAM HAMMOND**, the 2^d (Son of Joseph) hereby cautions all Persons from trusting, bargaining, or transacting any Business, with the said William, for the future.
EDMUND TOWNSEND.
Newport, April 2, 1798.

THE Creditors of **THOMAS VOSE**, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they see Cause, when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands against said Thomas, and otherwise carry into effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Thomas, at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. held at Providence, on the last Monday of January last.

Witness, **THO. PECKHAM, Clerk.**
Newport, March 26, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE,

kept by
J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms.—Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large Assortment of other Books and Stationery.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798, of 3 different Sorts;—but NONE of the Counterfeit Bickelstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.
Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit,
New Recipes by the Cask, and Retail.
Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Sallipetre.
Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks.

With a complete Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and **Holland Gin** per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity, Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum per Hoghead, Sugar per Hoghead or Barrel, Molasses per Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel, Very good fine and superfine Flour, Welch's Choicest, No 1 and 2, Irish, A few Malt Barrels of good Rice, Fresh Salmon per Cask, Cherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask, Best Brown Stout Porter, A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars, Coffee-Soup, per Box, And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.
Also Crockery and Glass Ware by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

41 Hogheads of New-England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.
Newport, March 6, 1798.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from

the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses, 15 Hogheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3^d Proof, 1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel, Cotton, by the Bag;—and, TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

By WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths, 50 Pieces Bandannoes, 100 Dimity Table Cloths, 200 Pieces India Calico, 1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Sou-chong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, per Box.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum

and Molasses per Hoghead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin,

fourth Proof, per butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hoghead,

or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9. Window Glass,

by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two Story Dwelling House, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in the compact Part of the Town of Newport.

For further Particulars inquire of **BENJAMIN GOULD**, on the Premises.

TO THE FREEMEN OF NEWPORT.

IT is expected, Gentlemen, that a motion will be made, when you are next called together, for defraying the expenses of your Deputies. This motion has been repeatedly made, and either through too cautious prudence, or too adventurous policy, has repeatedly miscarried. The mind has rested upon the greatness of the expense, without considering the utility of the consequences—the poverty of the town, and the pecuniary inequality of its citizens, have been the poor and constant and solitary arguments raised against it—because one individual has been taxed for more than one hundred individuals, the latter, under a government, theoretically equal, must be stripped of all concern in Legislation; and because the collective riches of the town do not extend with our desires, all contributions for government must be neglected; so if when there is wealth enough to merit its protection, there is not enough to provide for its support.

If the Government be free, measures should ever be adopted, to make the participation of power as general, as the object of it—Ostentatious preferences ought to be abolished and every distinction of property annihilated—all classes, all religions are equally concerned, and may be equally deserving—whether the followers of Jesus, of Mahomet, or of Moses, they have all the same political rights, and ought all to have the same possible power of personally exercising them—But if those, who are engaged in the administration of Government, be not indemnified in their expenses, wealth is created the standard of power and genius, and virtue and talents must languish in obscurity—the enlightened citizen, or, at least the honest one, is prevented from an enjoyment of his rights by the scantiness of his fortune, and all he has to do, is to complain and to obey—But if he be simply indemnified against official expenses, he participates in the government, he is happy under it, and unless he enslaves himself, he is free.—To such provision, how feeble, inconsistent and ridiculous, is any opposition by men of property, on any other ground than that of ambition—because we are more wealthy, say they, we shall make larger contributions; as if in taxes, justly founded upon property, the hardship of payment increased with the excess of fortune—if the property of an individual, is equal to that of one hundred, he can, with additional ease, pay a tax in proportion; and if the latter, in paying their taxes, draw from their necessities, yet pay them willingly; very ridiculous are his complaints, who in similar payments, does not even intrude upon superfluities—it is not the largeness of the sum paid, which ought to be considered, but the ability of the payer—money often dejects its nominal value, to depend upon the circumstances of its occupier; the sum which would hardly be an object of thought to one man, would be an object of ambition to another—when measured by feeling, the Cost of the industrious mechanic, may equal the dollar of lazy opulence.—But such provision, instead of placing a burden upon the shoulders of the affluent, would, in some degree, remove one from them—by being constantly in office, and by defraying their own expenses, they now pay more, than they would have to pay should the motion be adopted;—they ought therefore to be cautious, lest they seem to be more jealous of their power, than their property; more opposed to a general participation of office, than to a general payment of taxes.

I call upon you, Gentlemen, who are Freemen, to promote a measure in itself so just, and in a free country so necessary. I will not say, that without it, you are slaves; but I do say that without it, you run the dangerous race of hazard, and like other adventurers you may lose; and though you may be told, that your government has stood uncorrupted amid corruptions, for a long number of years, without any extraordinary efforts, on your part, to support it; yet your reason will also tell you, that in the present universal shock of morals, and extension of views, it is extremely dangerous to hope for the future, by recurring to the past—Your rights are too valuable, to be sacrificed to pecuniary consideration; and too sacred, to gratify destructive ambition, or political craft.—Remember that on the purity of election, depend the goodness of the Laws, and the faithfulness of their execution; and that, if election be corrupted by intrigue, or by avarice—a majority of the Freemen be deterred from the obtaining of offices, by the expenses which surround them, but little confidence can be placed on the makers of the Laws, and but little can be expected from the execution of them—the liberty of such a

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A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Razors by the Cask, and Retail.

Poised Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

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Sugar per Hoghead or Barrel,

Molasses per Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel,

Very good fine and superfine Flour,

Welch's Choco'ate, N^o 1 and 2, each,

A few Half Barrels of good Rice,

Fresh Razors per Cask

Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,

Best brown Stout Porter,

A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,

Coffee Soap, per Box,

And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

Also Crockery and Glass Ware by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise a few Thousand

of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

41 Hogheads of New-England Rum, cheap for Cash.—(entitled to the Drawback)

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Setts, per B x.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.

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If the Government be free, measures should ever be adopted, to make the participation of power as general, as the object of it—Ostentatious preferences ought to be abolished and every distinction of property annihilated—all classes, all religions are equally concerned, and may be equally deserving—whether the followers of Jesus, of Mahomet, or of Moses, they have all the same political rights, and ought all to have the same possible power of personally exercising them—But if those, who are engaged in the administration of Government, be not indemnified in their expences, wealth is created the standard of power and genius, and virtue and talents must languish in obscurity—the enlightened citizen, or, at least the honest one, is prevented from an enjoyment of his rights by the scantiness of his fortune, and all he has to do, is to complain and to obey—But if he be simply indemnified against official expences, he participates in the government, he is happy under it, and unless he enslaves himself, he is free.—To such provision, how feeble, inconsistent and ridiculous, is any opposition by men of property, on any other ground than that of ambition—because we are more wealthy, say they, we shall make larger contributions; as if in taxes, justly founded upon property, the hardship of payment increased with the excesses of fortune—if the property of an individual, is equal to that of one hundred, he can with additional ease, pay a tax in proportion; and if the latter, in paying their taxes, draw from their necessities, yet pay them willingly; very ridiculous are his complaints, who in similar payments, does not even intrude upon superfluity—it is not the largeness of the sum paid, which ought to be considered, but the ability of the payer—money often defers its nominal value, to depend upon the circumstances of its occupier; the sum which would hardly be an object of thought to one man, would be an object of ambition to another—when measured by feeling, the Cost of the industrious mechanic, may equal the dollar of lazy opulence.—But such provision, instead of placing a burthen upon the shoulders of the affluent, would, in some degree, remove one from them—by being constantly in office, and by defraying their own expences, they now pay more, than they would have to pay should the motion be adopted;—they ought therefore to be cautious, lest they seem to be more jealous of their power, than their property; more opposed to a general participation of office, than to a general payment of taxes.

I call upon you, Gentlemen, who are Freemen, to promote a measure in itself so just, and in a free country so necessary. I will not say, that without it, you are slaves; but I do say that without it, you run the dangerous race of hazard, and like other adventurers you may lose; and though you may be told, that your government has stood uncorrupted amid corruptions, for a long number of years, without any extraordinary efforts, on your part, to support it; yet your reason will also tell you, that in the present universal shock of morals, and extension of views, it is extremely dangerous to hope for the future, by recurring to the past—Your rights are too valuable, to be sacrificed to pecuniary consideration; and too sacred, to gratify destructive ambition, or political craft.—Remember that on the purity of election, depend the goodness of the Laws, and the faithfulness of their execution; and that, if election be corrupted by intrigue, or by avarice—if a majority of the Freemen be deterred from the obtaining of offices, by the expences which surround them, but little confidence can be placed on the makers of the Laws, and but little can be expected from the executors of them—the liberty of such a

perhaps, but a name; and very soon even the name itself must be lost—they can never be free, because they are in fact slaves equally for power, by a cruel necessity, is confined to a narrow circle, more accustomed to private gratification, than to public sacrifices—they can never be free, they may abound with all the verbal privileges of freemen—for every privilege which cannot be enjoyed by all the citizens, without a sacrifice of domestic happiness, is no privilege at all; unless it be propped up by public virtue, or be rendered efficient by public contributions—it may give the deceitful appearance of liberty to the system of which it is a part, but it is in reality only a covering to hide a practical despotism.—To make a Country free and to keep one so, the exercise of offices should be rendered fit for every situation, with salaries sufficient to provide for their expenses, and with power sufficient for the purposes of Government—without enough of the one to awaken avarice, or enough of the other to allure ambition.

A FREEHOLDER.

Newport, April 5, 1798.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 27.

MR. SEWALL moved for the order of the day, on the bill from the Senate, to authorize the President to purchase one or more frigates.

Mr. BALDWIN hoped the House would now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

A few observations from Mr. Sewall against, and from Mr. Nicholas in favour of, going into the business of the Union, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. DENT in the chair; when the President's message of the 19th inst. having been read.

Mr. FRISCO rose and observed, that every subject, which came before the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, must necessarily be important; but he believed, there never was any more so, than that which was presented to them by the message of the President, which had been read. Separated as we are from Europe, by an immense ocean, it were to be wished that we were equally separated from its political concerns; and that we should have to do with them no farther, than what relates to commerce.—This, unhappily, had not been the case; and there now existed a painful difference, between this country and the French republic. The message which had just been read, was an evidence of this. In this situation of things, it appeared necessary, that the House should declare, whether this country was to have peace or war. This was a subject in which the best interests of the Union were deeply concerned, and he hoped the business would be met fully and fairly. The President had informed the House, that the present state of things is changed from what it was, when he prohibited the arming of merchant vessels, and that therefore he had withdrawn that prohibition. When he issued the order, formerly issued by the President for this purpose, was in conformity to the spirit or letter of the law, was not of importance now to inquire—the effect had been beneficial; and in the same proportion as the prohibition had been beneficial, would be the evils of withdrawing it. In order to ascertain the sense of the Committee, upon what measures may be proper to be taken in the present crisis, he should offer the following resolutions to their consideration:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, under existing circumstances, it is not expedient for the United States to resort to war against the French republic.

Resolved, &c. that provision ought to be made by law for retarding the arming of merchant vessels, except in cases in which the practice was heretofore permitted.

Resolved, &c. that adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of our sea coast, and for the internal defence of the country.

The first Resolution came under debate.

Mr. SITGREAVES said, that, for himself, he could not agree to the proposed resolution, as it did not mean by this disagreement to express an opinion that, at this moment, it was expedient to go to war with the French Republic; but he thought the formal declaration of the contrary sentiment was highly improper. The present is a period of menace and of danger, of injury and outrage; and whatever might be the expediency of the actual crisis, yet he had no hesitation to avow his belief that the time is not far distant when we must resort to, or the NATIONAL HONOR AND INTEREST BE ABANDONED. The conduct of France was calculated to excite or justify no other expectation; and under such circumstances, with such prospects, he could by no means consent to a formal declaration of NON-RESISTANCE. Besides it is contrary to the usual and ordinary course of legislative proceedings, to pass mere negative resolutions. The power of declaring war, being vested in the Congress; so long as the Congress shall be able to declare war, it is a sufficient expression of their sentiment that such a declaration would be inexpedient. It is the only proper expression of such a sentiment; and it can be no more right to refuse that we will not resort to war, than it would be to pass an act to declare that it would be inexpedient to make a law for the regulation of bankruptcy or any other municipal concern. However desirable, therefore, he admitted unanimously to be, at a time like the present, to found it impossible to agree to the resolution.

Mr. OTIS said, if the gentleman who made the motion would consent to use the constitutional words on this occasion, he apprehended there would be no difference of opinion; he meant that instead of saying "to resort to war," to say "TO DECLARE WAR."

Mr. SEWALL said the resolution which he had proposed had not been the work of a moment, and he did not feel disposed to make the alterations proposed.

Mr. OTIS added, then he should move to strike out the words "to resort to," and insert "DECLARE," as he was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SITGREAVES) that the only subjects fit for discussion were active measures, and that it was not regular to declare when they would not do a thing.

Mr. PINCKNEY was desirous of settling this motion by the previous question; but this was informed by the chair, that such a motion would not be in order, in a Committee of the whole.

Mr. DATTON (Speaker) said, that he hoped his friend from Massachusetts would withdraw the motion he had just offered, in order to make room for one he had to offer, which would render the first resolution more general, more innocent, and yet equally or more efficacious; and would test the sincerity of the advocates of that resolution, as to their professed anxiety for the maintenance of peace.—Upon Mr. OTIS's withdrawing his motion, Mr. DAYTON moved to strike out the words, "against the French Republic."

Mr. HARPER seconded the motion of the gentleman from New-Jersey, because he thought it would be better in that shape.

Mr. SEWALL was opposed to the proposition as it now stood, and hoped it would be amended. What effect it would then have, he left those to judge who introduced it. Mr. S. said, he, and those who on all questions of defence had voted with him, had been endeavouring for some time to go into some measures of that kind; and to determine whether these measures should be confined to our own limits, or be extended to the ocean. These measures ought now to be decided upon, as this is a moment in which our commerce is depreciated upon in a most unprecedented manner. We are now, said he, called upon to consider the hazards of our situation. [Mr. S. then quoted a part of the President's message, as to the situation of our affairs in France, and as to the decree which was proposed respecting the taking of English goods on board of neutral vessels, and the carrying of which was declared to make neutral vessels good prizes.] This last regulation, Mr. S. said, was a direct violation of the law of nations, and amounted to a declaration of war on the part of France against this country.

But, instead of making any defence, gentlemen call upon the Committee to declare we are not disposed to resort to war against the French Republic; so that after we have been injured and abused, and denied the common rights of humanity, we are not to complain, but make a declaration that we will not go to war. Was, then, a question of war, he asked, a card of politeness? Did a nation ever make a declaration, that it was not at war? It could not say so, except it were in so degraded a state, that it had no rights capable of injury. To say we are not at war, was to say no more than it is light, when the sun shines; but to call upon the Committee to say so at this time, was to degrade the nation from its independence, and below its character. The present state of things, Mr. Sewall said, ought to be considered as a *state of war*, not declared by us, but against us, by the French republic; and if, said he, we want spirit to defend ourselves, let us not say so.—We may refrain from acting, but let us not say we receive injuries with thankfulness. But this proposition goes still further. In a moment of public danger, it goes to divide and separate this House from the President of the United States. The gentleman from Virginia had well explained this resolution, when he said it was intended to interrupt the views of the President of the United States. That gentleman considered the message of the President as a declaration of war, and this resolution was to be in contradiction to it. If this was the sense in which it was to be understood, it was false in point of fact; for the President had neither declared war, nor called upon Congress to declare war; no such sentiment could be found in the message. To agree to the proposition as it stands, would be to give countenance to the assertion of the French government, that we are a people divided from our government; but taking it with the amendment, he looked upon it as a harmless thing. Mr. S. concluded by saying, that he considered the conduct of France in the light of war. How far we would resent it, was the question, whether offensively or defensively. He was in favour of defensive measures, as we are not equal to offensive measures (he wished to God we were). It was our weakness, and the division which had appeared in our councils, that had invited their attacks. He trusted they should now unite & repel them.

Mr. GALLATIN said, before the speech of the gentleman just far down, he could not discover what was the meaning of the amendment to strike out the words *against the French Republic*, as when the House were in a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for considering the late message of the President, the resolution was perfectly consonant. Besides, we have no danger to apprehend from any other power, since our dispute is settled with Spain. The intention of the amendment was evidently to render the resolution as unmeaning as possible.

Mr. G. believed the United States were arrived at a crisis, at which a hand ought to be made; in which it was necessary for Congress to say whether they will resort to war, or preserve peace. He was led to this conclusion from a review of the conduct of France, and of the late message of the President.

In respect to France, we know, that some time ago, she declared one treaty with her to be at an end; though not in words, the result was to deprive us of the advantages derived from that treaty. In the next place she dismissed our minister plenipotentiary. Under these circumstances, the President called the extraordinary session of Congress, and when met together, after having related the reasons which induced this call, he concluded with saying, "that it was his sincere desire to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbade the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects, he should not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, &c." The President accordingly sent envoys to France, and the refusal of the embassy was given to Congress in the last message, which was now under consideration, in which he says "the object of the mission cannot be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation." The people of the United States are therefore informed, that negotiations are at an end, and that we cannot obtain redress for wrongs, but may expect a continuation of captures in consequence of the decree which it was supposed was passed, for seizing all neutral vessels with British property, manufactures or produce on board. Mr. G. said he differed in opinion from the gentleman last up, that this was a declaration of war. He allowed it would be a justifiable ground of war for this country, and that, on this account, it was necessary to agree to, or reject the present proposition, in order to determine the ground intended to be taken. For though there may be justifiable cause for war, if it is not our interest to go to war, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was another reason why this resolution ought to be now decided, which arose from the conduct of our Executive. He has declared, that a change of circumstances has taken place, which has occasioned him to withdraw his order, forbidding merchant vessels to arm; which amounts to this, that he now permits vessels of the United States to use means of defence against any attack which may be made upon them. Mr. G. thought it necessary, therefore, to declare, whether we were to pursue measures of war or peace. Before measures are taken, which will lead to war, the House ought to decide, whether it is their intention at present to go to war.

Mr. G. said, he was precluded by the amendment, from going into the merits of the resolution. His arguments went to show the propriety of agreeing to it, in one way or other.—Nor did he mean to take any notice of what had been said, about a division of opinion in our councils, having treated the insults and injuries which France had committed against this country. If he were to do this, he must have recourse to recrimination, which he did not wish. He wished rather to take a serious view of our present situation, and either meet it by war, or by measures which shall avoid war. On both sides are difficulties; but the difficulties and inconveniences of both ought to be weighed, and the least taken; and having determined, measures ought to be pursued accordingly. He did not wish to adopt the resolution as proposed to be amended, and then go on and act directly contrary to it. He thought it best to meet the resolution as once, and say whether we are determined on war or peace. If we go to war, we must expect to meet all the expense and evils of such a state; and if we remain at peace, we must, in a certain degree, submit. He meant to say, that we must submit to have a number of our vessels taken. But whether we shall have more taken, in adopting one course than the other, he left gentlemen to determine.

Mr. G. concluded, by observing, that the conduct of France must tend to destroy that influence, which gentlemen had so often complained of as existing in this country. Indeed, he was convinced, that at the commencement of her Revolution, there was a great enthusiasm amongst our citizens in favour of her cause, which naturally arose from their having been engaged in a similar contest; but he believed these feelings had been greatly diminished, by her late conduct towards this country. He thought, therefore, that whether we engaged in war, or remained in a state of peace, much need not be apprehended from the influence of France in our councils. The business was come to a mere matter of calculation, as to what course will be best to be taken, for the interest and happiness of the country. If he could separate defensive from offensive war at least, he should be in favour of it; but he could not make the distinction, and therefore he should be in favour of pursuing measures of peace.

Several persons rose, but being about three o'clock, a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was negatived 46 to 44.

The call for the committee to rise being repeated,

Mr. N. SMITH hoped gentlemen would be satisfied to take the question, which he thought very unimportant. The time consumed in discussing it was, however, important, as other concerns called for attention. He knew there were gentlemen who chose rather to address the people of the United States than to legislate.—He thought it best to legislate than to preach to the people. He looked upon the

present resolution as a text from which it was intended to alarm the people with respect to war; and he wished not to indulge gentlemen in their design.

Mr. DAYTON hoped the committee would rise. The gentleman last up began with saying the proposition was of no importance; but before he sat down, showed that he thought differently. Mr. DAYTON thought it was of importance that the committee should come to a right decision upon it; and say, whether it ought to be agreed to in general terms, or rejected.

Mr. N. SMITH explained.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS hoped the question would be taken. He thought it trifling, and the debate upon it only calculated to alarm the people, which seemed to be the object of gentlemen. If the question was not taken before they adjourned, much debate would be had, and much time spent to very little purpose.—He thought it very extraordinary, as no one was found to bring forward a resolution to declare war, that a gentleman would introduce a resolution of its being inexpedient so to do. He was persuaded that this negative mode of proceeding was calculated to draw on a debate in fact the people against the Executive.—Time, he said, was precious; they had sat here five months and done but little, much remained to be done, and as all had neglected their aversion to a war, the people should be undeceived. He had himself seen gentlemen write upon the late message of the President, for the purpose of sending in their constituents, "A war message against France."

Mr. MACON wished the gentleman would name what he had thus written.

A call for order took place; and a motion was made for the committee to rise and adjourn.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 28.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union when the amendment to the bill of Mr. Sprigg's propositions as to the inexpediency under existing circumstances, of resorting to war against the French Republic, being under consideration—which amendment is to strike out the words *French Republic*.—Messrs. Pinckney, Dayton, Shephard and Harper, spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Giles in explanation. Adjourned.

BERMUDA, Feb. 24.

Thursday arrived his Majesty's frigate *Hinde*, Captain Larcum from Portsmouth, having on board his Excellency Governor Beckwith, appointed to this Island; his Excellency Governor Donnell appointed to the Bahama Islands is also passenger.

CHARLESTON, March 27.

Capt. Cortlett of the schooner *Nymph*, from St. Nicholas Mole, informs, that about the 19th of last month the French army, which had been collected from the Cape, Port du Paix, and Gonaives, had made an attack on Jérémie, in which they were repulsed, with the loss, it was said, of 5000 men. About the same time they attacked a fort, situated about nine miles from Port-au-Prince, which after a gallant defence they carried; in consequence of this the road by which coffee and other produce was brought to Port-au-Prince was so intercepted as to stop the communication. There being but few troops at the Mole, the ships had sent a number of sailors to support the fort; with this assistance it was thought they would be prevented from taking another fort, which they had brought their mortars to throw shells into. They also threatened another fort, which was nearer to Port-au-Prince, and which, if they got possession of, the water which the town is supplied, would be cut off; but this was so well defended, that there were no great apprehensions entertained for its safety.

On the third instant, the *Pandora*, a French privateer of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Garriçon, was sent into the Mole, a prize to one of Admiral Bligh's fleet.

Capt. Dixon since his arrival, has favoured us with the following particulars of the capture and condemnation of the *snow Fox* and cargo:

"In lat. 22, 50, long. 62, 30, on our passage to St. Martin's, we fell in with the privateer *La Vengeance*, commanded by Augustus Love, an Englishman, a noted pirate, who is prohibited by law in most of the West-India Islands. As soon as they came up with us, they ordered the boat out and made us come on board with my papers, which was complied with. On my arrival, he asked who George Croft was? I replied he was my owner and supercargo of the vessel. He observed, the papers were very clear, but he wanted to see Capt. Croft. Love then took my boat, and went on board the *Fox*, and told Capt. Croft that he had given his opinion that the papers were very clear, but his owner, who was on board, the privateer wanted to see him and the invoice; that if he would go on board the privateer, to satisfy his owner, he in the mean time would examine the trunks, &c. on board the *snow*, and if he found no other papers, the vessel would be restored to us immediately.—At the same time he gave private instructions to the people who took Capt. Croft on board, to return armed, which they did, and soon made sail and shaped their course for Port-au-Prince, where both vessels arrived in three days. On our arrival, we were instantly ordered into confinement. The crew of the *Fox*, at the same time, were told that Capt. Croft, and myself were going to be sent to Barraco as slaves, and if they told the same story as we had, they would be sent there likewise. The

people to, perhaps, but a name; and very soon even the name itself must be lost—they can never be free, because they are in fact never equal; for power, by a cruel necessity, is confined to a narrow circle, more accustomed to private gratification, than to public sacrifices—they can never be free, they may abound with all the verbal privileges of freemen—for every privilege which cannot be enjoyed by all the citizens, without a sacrifice of domestic happiness, is no privilege at all; unless it be propped up by public virtue, or be rendered efficient by public contributions—it may give the deceitful appearance of liberty to the system of which it is a part, but it is in reality only a covering to hide a practical despotism—To make a Country free and to keep one so, the exercise of offices should be rendered fit for every situation, with salaries sufficient to provide for their expenses, and with power sufficient for the purposes of Government—without enough of the one to awaken avarice, or enough of the other to allure ambition.

A FREEHOLDER.

Newport, April 5, 1798.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 27.

MR. SEWALL moved for the order of the day, on the bill from the Senate, to authorise the President to purchase one or more foundries.

MR. BALDWIN hoped the House would now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

After a few observations from Mr. Sewall against, and from Mr. Nicholas in favour of, going into the business of the Union, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on that subject, Mr. Dent in the chair; when the President's message of the 19th inst. having been read.

MR. SPRIGG rose and observed, that every subject, which came before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, must necessarily be important; but he believed, there never was any more so, than that which was presented to them by the message of the President, which had been read, separated as we are from Europe, by an immense ocean, it were to be wished that we were equally separated from its political concerns; and that we should have to do with them no farther, than what relates to commerce.—This, unhappily, had not been the case; and there now existed a painful difference, between this country and the French republic. The message which had just been read, was an evidence of this. In this situation of things, it appeared necessary, that the House should declare, whether this country was to have peace or war. This was a subject in which the best interests of the Union were deeply concerned, and he hoped the business would be met fully and fairly. The President had informed the House, that the present state of things is changed from what it was, when he prohibited the arming of merchant vessels, and that therefore he had withdrawn that prohibition. When he issued the order, formerly issued by the President for this purpose, was in conformity to the spirit or letter of the law, was not of importance now to inquire—the effect had been beneficial; and in the same proportion as the prohibition had been beneficial, would be the evils of withdrawing it. In order to ascertain the sense of the Committee, upon what measures may be proper to be taken in the present crisis, he should offer the following resolutions to their consideration.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, under existing circumstances, it is not expedient for the United States to resort to war against the French republic.

Resolved, &c. that provision ought to be made by law for restricting the arming of merchant vessels, except in cases in which the practice was heretofore permitted.

Resolved, &c. that adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of our sea coast, and for the internal defence of the country.

The first Resolution came under debate.

MR. SITGREAVES said, that, for himself, he could not agree to the proposed resolution. He did not mean by this disagreement to express an opinion that, at this moment, it was expedient to go to war with the French Republic; but he thought the formal declaration of the contrary sentiment was highly improper. The present is a period of menace and of danger, of injury and outrage; and whatever might be the expediency of the actual crisis, yet he had no hesitation to avow his belief that the time is not far distant when war must be resorted to, or the NATIONAL HONOR AND INTEREST BE ABANDONED. The conduct of France was calculated to excite or justify no other expectation; and under such circumstances, with such prospects, he could by no means consent to a formal declaration of NON-RESISTANCE. Besides it is contrary to the usual and ordinary course of legislative proceeding, to pass mere negative resolutions. The power of declaring war, being vested in the Congress; so long as the Congress shall refuse to declare war, it is a sufficient expression of their sentiment that such a declaration would be inexpedient. It is the only proper expression of such a sentiment; and it can be no more right to refuse that we will not resort to war, than it would be to pass an act to declare that it would be inexpedient to make a law for the regulation of bankruptcies or any other municipal concerns. However desirable, therefore, he admitted unanimously to be, as a mere like the present, he found it impossible to agree to the resolution.

MR. OTIS said, if the gentleman who made the motion would consent to use the constitutional words on this occasion, he apprehended there would be no difference of opinion; he meant that instead of saying "to resort to war," to say "TO DECLARE WAR."

MR. SPRIGG said the resolution which he had proposed had not been the work of a moment, and he did not feel disposed to make the alterations proposed.

MR. OTIS added, then he should move to strike out the words "resort to," and insert "DECLARE," as he was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) that the only subjects fit for discussion were active measures, and that it was not regular to declare when they would not do a thing.

MR. PINCKNEY was desirous of settling this motion by the previous question; but he was informed by the chair, that such a motion would not be in order, in a Committee of the Whole.

MR. DAYTON (Speaker) said, that he hoped his friend from Massachusetts would withdraw the motion he had just offered, in order to make room for one he had to offer, which would render the first resolution more general, more innocent, and yet equally or more efficacious; and would test the sincerity of the advocates of that resolution, as to their professed anxiety for the maintenance of peace.—Upon Mr. Otis's withdrawing his motion, Mr. Dayton moved to strike out the words, "against the French Republic."

MR. HARPER seconded the motion of the gentleman from New-Jersey, because he thought it would be better in that shape.

MR. SEWALL was opposed to the proposition as it now stood, and hoped it would be amended. What effect it would then have, he left those to judge who introduced it. Mr. S. said, he, and those who on all questions of defence had voted with him, had been endeavouring for some time to go into some measures of that kind; and to determine whether these measures should be confined to our own limits, or be extended to the ocean. These measures ought now to be decided upon, as this is a moment in which our commerce is depredated upon in a most unprecedented manner. We are now, said he, called upon to consider the hazards of our situation. [Mr. S. then quoted a part of the President's message, as to the situation of our affairs in France, and as to the decree which was proposed respecting the taking of English goods on board of neutral vessels, and the carrying of which was declared to make neutral vessels good prizes.] This last regulation, Mr. S. said, was a direct violation of the law of nations, and amounted to a declaration of war on the part of France against this country. But, instead of making any defence, gentlemen call upon the Committee to declare we are not disposed to resort to war against the French Republic; so that after we have been injured and abused, and denied the common rights of humanity, we are not to complain, but make a declaration that we will not go to war. Was, then, a question of war, he asked, a card of politeness? Did a nation ever make a declaration, that it was not at war? It could not say so, except it were in so degraded a state, that it had no rights capable of injury. To say we are not at war, was to say no more than it is light, when the sun shines; but to call upon the Committee to say so at this time, was to degrade the nation from its independence, and below its character. The present state of things, Mr. Sewall said, ought to be considered as a state of war, not declared by us, but against us, by the French republic; and if, said he, we want spirit to defend ourselves, let us not say so—We may refrain from acting, but let us not say we receive injuries with thankfulness. But this proposition goes still further. In a moment of public danger, it goes to divide and separate this House from the President of the United States. The gentleman from Virginia had well explained this resolution, when he said it was intended to interrupt the views of the President of the United States. That gentleman considered the message of the President as a declaration of war, and this resolution was to be in contradiction to it. If this was the sense in which it was to be understood, it was false in point of fact; for the President had neither declared war, nor called upon Congress to declare war; no such sentiment could be found in the message. To agree to the proposition as it stands, would be to give countenance to the assertion of the French government, that we are a people divided from our government; but taking it with the amendment, he looked upon it as a harmless thing. Mr. S. concluded by saying, that he considered the conduct of France in the light of war. How far we would resort to it, was the question, whether offensively or defensively. He was in favour of defensive measures, as we are not equal to offensive measures (he wished to God we were.) It was our weakness, and the division which had appeared in our councils, that had invited these attacks. He trusted they should now unite & repel them.

MR. GALLATIN said, before the speech of the gentleman just far down, he could not discover what was the meaning of the amendment to strike out the words "against the French Republic," as when the House were in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for considering the late message of the President, the resolution was perfectly consonant. Besides, we have no danger to apprehend from any other power, since our dispute is settled with Spain. The intention of the amendment was evidently to render the resolution as unmeaning as possible.

MR. G. believed the United States were ar-

rived at a crisis, at which a kind ought to be made; in which it was necessary for Congress to say whether they will resort to war, or preserve peace. He was led to this conclusion from a review of the conduct of France, and of the late message of the President.

In respect to France, we know, that some time ago, she declared one treaty with her to be at an end; though not in words, the result was to deprive us of the advantages derived from that treaty. In the next place she dismissed our minister plenipotentiary. Under these circumstances, the President called the extraordinary session of Congress, and when met together, after having related the reasons which induced this call, he concluded with saying, "that it was his sincere desire to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbade the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects, he should not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, &c." The President accordingly sent envoys to France, and the result of the embassy was given to Congress in the last message, which was now under consideration, in which he says "the object of the mission cannot be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation." The people of the United States are therefore informed, that negotiations are at an end, and that we cannot obtain redress for wrongs, but may expect a continuation of captures in consequence of the decree which it was supposed was passed, for seizing all neutral vessels with British property, manufactures or produce on board. Mr. G. said he differed in opinion from the gentleman last up, that this was a declaration of war. He allowed it would be justifiable ground of war for this country, and that, on this account, it was necessary to agree to, or reject the present proposition, in order to determine the ground intended to be taken. For though there may be justifiable cause for war, if it is not our interest to go to war, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was another reason why this resolution ought to be now decided, which arose from the conduct of our Executive. He has declared, that a change of circumstances has taken place, which has occasioned him to withdraw his order, forbidding merchant vessels to arm; which amounts to this, that he now permits vessels of the United States to use means of defence against any attack which may be made upon them. Mr. G. thought it necessary, therefore, to declare, whether we were to pursue measures of war or peace. Before measures are taken, which will lead to war, the House ought to decide, whether it is their intention at present to go to war.

MR. G. said, he was precluded by the amendment, from going into the merits of the resolution. His arguments went to show the propriety of agreeing to it, in one way or other.—Nor did he mean to take any notice of what had been said, about a division of opinion in our councils, having invited the insults and injuries which France had committed against this country. If he were to do this, he must have recourse to recrimination, which he did not wish. He wished rather to take a serious view of our present situation, and either meet it by war, or by measures which shall avoid war. On both sides are difficulties; but the difficulties and inconveniences of both ought to be weighed, and the least taken; and having determined, measures ought to be pursued accordingly. He did not wish to adopt the resolution as proposed to be amended, and then go on and act directly contrary to it. He thought it best to meet the resolution at once, and say whether we are determined on war or peace. If we go to war, we must expect to meet all the expense and evils of such a state; and if we remain at peace, we must, in a certain degree, submit. He meant to say, that we must submit to have a number of our vessels taken. But whether we shall have more taken, in adopting one course than the other, he left gentlemen to determine.

MR. G. concluded, by observing, that the conduct of France must tend to destroy that fluence, which gentlemen had so often complained of as existing in this country. Indeed, he was convinced, that at the commencement of her Revolution, there was a great enthusiasm amongst our citizens in favour of her cause, which naturally arose from their having been engaged in a similar contest; but he believed these feelings had been greatly diminished, by her late conduct towards this country. He thought, therefore, that whether she engaged in war, or remained in a state of peace, much need not be apprehended from the influence of France in our councils. The business was come to a mere matter of calculation, as to what course will be best to be taken, for the interest and happiness of the country. If he could separate defensive from offensive war, at least, he should be in favour of it; but he could not make the distinction, and therefore he should be in favour of pursuing measures of peace.

Several persons rose, but being about three o'clock, a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was negatived 46 to 44.

The call for the committee to rise being repeated,

MR. N. SMITH hoped gentlemen would be satisfied to take the question, which he thought very unimportant. The time consumed in discussing it was, however, important, as other concerns called for attention. He knew there were gentlemen who chose rather to address the people of the United States, than to legislate—He thought it best to legislate than to preach to the people. He looked upon the

present resolution as a text from which it was intended to alarm the people with respect to war; and he wished not to indulge gentlemen in their design.

MR. DAYTON hoped the committee would rise. The gentleman last up began with saying the proposition was of no importance; but before he sat down, showed that he thought differently. Mr. Dayton thought it was of importance that the committee should come to a right decision upon it; and say, whether it ought to be agreed to in general terms, or rejected.

MR. N. SMITH explained.

MR. J. WILLIAMS hoped the question would be taken. He thought it trifling; and the debate upon it only calculated to alarm the people, which seemed to be the object of gentlemen. If the question was not taken before they adjourned, much debate would be had, and much time spent to very little purpose.—He thought it very extraordinary, as no one was found to bring forward a resolution to declare war, that a gentleman would introduce a resolution of its being inexpedient so to do. He was persuaded that this negative mode of proceeding was calculated to draw on a debate to set the people against the Executive.—Time, he said, was precious; they had sat here five months and done but little, much remained to be done, and as all had declared their aversion to a war, the people should be undeceived. He had himself seen gentlemen write upon the late message of the President, for the purpose of sending in their constituents, "A war message against France."

MR. MACON wished the gentleman would name who had thus written.

A call for order took place; and a motion was made for the committee to rise and carry—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union when the amendment to the bill of Mr. Sprigg's proposition as to the expediency under existing circumstances, of resorting to war against the French Republic, being under consideration—which amendment is to strike out the words FRENCH REPUBLIC—Messrs. Pinckney, Dayton, Shephard and Harper, spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Giles in explanation. Adjourned.

BERMUDA, Feb. 24.

Thursday arrived his Majesty's frigate *Hinde*, Captain Larcom from Portsmouth, having on board his Excellency Governor Beckwith, appointed to these Islands: His Excellency Governor Donodewell appointed to the Bahama Islands is also passenger.

CHARLESTON, March 27.

Capt. Cortlett of the schooner *Nymph*, from St. Nicholas Mole, informs, that about the 19th of last month the French army, which had been collected from the Cape, Port du Paix, and Guavaiver, had made an attack on Jernamia, in which they were repulsed, with the loss, it was said, of 5000 men. About the same time they attacked a fort, situated about nine miles from Port-au Prince, which after a gallant defence they carried; in consequence of this the road by which coffee and other produce was brought to Port-au Prince was so intercepted as to stop the communication. There being but few troops at the Mole, the ships had sent a number of sailors to support the fort; with this assistance it was thought they would be prevented from taking another fort, which they had brought their mortars to throw shells into. They also threatened another fort, which was nearer to Port au Prince, and which, if they got possession of, the water which the town is supplied, would be cut off; but this was so well defended, that there were no great apprehensions entertained for its safety.

On the third instant, the *Pandora*, a French privateer of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Garriican, was sent into the Mole, a prize to one of Admiral Bligh's fleet.

Capt. Dixon since his arrival, has favoured us with the following particulars of the capture and condemnation of the snow *Fox* and cargo.

"In lat. 23, 50, long. 62, 50, on our passage to St. Martin's, we fell in with the privateer *La Vengeance*, commanded by Augustus Love, an Englishman, a noted pirate, who is proscribed by law in most of the West-India Islands. As soon as they came up with us, they ordered the boat out and made us come on board with my papers, which was complied with. On my arrival, he asked who George Croft was? I replied he was my owner and supercargo of the vessel. He observed, the papers were very clear, but he wanted to see Capt. Croft. Love then took my boat, and went on board the *Fox*, and told Capt. Croft that he had given his opinion that the papers were very clear, but his owner, who was on board, the privateer wanted to see him and the invoice; that if he would go on board the privateer, to satisfy his owner, he in the mean time would examine the trunks, &c. on board the snow, and if he found no other papers, the vessel would be restored to us immediately.—At the same time he gave private instructions to the people who took Capt. Croft on board, to return armed, which they did, and soon made sail and shaped their course for Porto-Rico, where both vessels arrived in three days. On our arrival, we were instantly ordered into confinement. The crew of the *Fox*, at the same time, were told that Capt. Croft, and myself were going to be sent to Barracas as slaves, and if they told the same story as we had, they would be sent there likewise. The

men thus intimidated, word to every thing they put to them. After we obtained our liberty, Love (and Lange his owner) showed me some guns, which they said were designed for the Fox; that the would make one of the fleet privateers in the West Indies, and that they would make the crew condemn her, or otherwise they would send them all to hell.

The judge (by name Pons) who condemned us, held his tribunal in a small ship, and during the taking my declaration he flapped a dozen times to fall thread and ribbons to negroes &c. Upon expostulating with him afterwards in company with several American makers of vessels who had shared the same fate, we asked him how he could account to the Directory for his conduct? He replied, "Fautre le Directory?" while he was judge, he would make as much as he could; and bring out some more vessels for him to condemn."

WILMINGTON, March 26.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his brother in this place, dated January 25, 98.

"Much has been said here of an invasion; but it is the general opinion, that we have nothing to fear on that head; but I think we have every thing that is bad to dread from a continuation of the war—it is that which will turn the people against the government—it is that and that only, which will ever give the French a footing on English ground. But I trust the example of Flanders and Holland will be sufficient to deter us from embracing the destructive fraternity of France. I mention, with regret, the gloomy clouds of misery, which seem to be impending over our heads, and which if we do not use every exertion to expel the ambition and rapacity of France, will, in all probability, fall upon us. Pitt's triple tax bill has met with a very unpopular reception; and I am fully of opinion, there will be a change of ministry, as it is morally impossible for the people to exist much longer under their burthen. The militia were never known so outrageous as at present. They set as if they had the whole power in their own hands. Domestic happiness they have invaded. The poor are either compelled by force, or drawn in by flattery, to enter in the service of war—the peasant is dragged from his cottage to be trained for battle, which his soul abhors—the ploughman now quits his plough and peaceful habitation, and the mechanic his work shop—the young men are obliged to desert the hymeneal altar, and abandon infirm fathers, weeping mothers, and afflicted families. Thousands will here be sacrificed to gratify the pride, the caprice and folly of an unthinking few. Notwithstanding markets are high, and a number of poor people out of employ, it does not prevent the foretellers from having their granaries filled with grain which is likely to be higher."

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.
Extract of a letter from Newbern (N.C.) dated March 3.

"On Thursday last about midnight, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire. A large body of smoke was discovered issuing from the cellar of the Palace, and so filled the entry and apartments on the first floor, as to leave it as a matter of doubt, what part of the building was on fire. The flames first made their appearance through the door next to the foot of the stair case; they almost instantly reached the cupola, and the whole roof blazed nearly at one time.

"Every piece of timber and all the wood work of that edifice, both within and without were consumed. The Colonnade which joined the main building to the wings was pulled down, and the fire did not spread any further.

"A quantity of hay which had been placed in the cellar, and to which by some unknown means fire was conveyed, occasioned the conflagration."

BOSTON, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, Feb. 1.

"We just learn from Court, that this government has signed the admission of a French army of sixty thousand men, to march through this kingdom against Portugal."

Extract of a letter from a principal merchant in the Havana, to his correspondent in this town, dated Feb. 27.

"Since the last letter which I had the pleasure of writing you, via Baltimore, a general permission has been granted to neutral vessels for the importation hither of all kinds of Dry Goods and Provisions (contraband such as Muslins, cotton goods, &c. excepted) for the term of six months; which you may communicate to your friends, in order that they may avail themselves of the good prices which at present this market affords."

NEW YORK, April 10.

We learn with Pain from Charleston, (says a New York Paper of the 31st U.S.) that a tremendous fire broke out in that City on the 19th inst. by which 22 Houses were consumed—commencing in King Street. We have no printed Accounts of this sad Catastrophe, as

our Informant failed early in the Morning of the Fire.

Denmark is arming in support of her Neutrality.

"Just writes to make his barrenness appear, And strains from hard-bound brains, right lines a year."

THE Republican, after a fortnight's gestation, has brought forth a cub. From the time, one would think, he might have licked the uncouth thing more into form. But, as, by his information, he is big with another, he may, perhaps, be excused for his neglect of this.

"Like him, that took the Doctor's bill, And swallowed it, instead of the pill."

This couplet for aught I know, may be a smart thing, where the republican found it; but where he has put it, I can not say much in its favour. It looks like a soldier, detached to do duty, but doing none and having none to do. If it had been posted there the first day of April, I should have supposed the Republican meant to be roguish, and pretending business when he had none with the poor couplet made an April fool of it.

So much for his poetry, now for his prose.

He says in his first sentence, "which like a wounded snake drags its slow length along." "Notwithstanding I quoted the Law wherein the Citizen thought himself entitled to damage for the battery committed by the boy, or justified in correcting him for his insolence, which would have been the case in my opinion, had the Justice paid any regard to his oath," &c. Now, what would have been the case if the Justice had paid any regard to his oath? Why Citizen would think himself entitled to damage, or justified in correcting the boy for his insolence. How the disregard of his oath, on the part of the Justice, should deprive Citizen of the power of thinking for himself in the case, I do not perceive. But, perhaps, the Republican did not mean what he has said, but something very different from it. If he does not know how to express his meaning, let him not tax others with ignorance till he is a little better cured of it himself; nor pretend to such critical knowledge of words, when he can not put them together so as to make common sense.

The violence of his resentment against the Justice seems to hurry the Republican into inconsistency of thought as well as absurdity of language. In one breath he says he disregarded his oath in giving the judgment in question; and in the next breath he ascribes the same judgment to the ignorance of the Justice. How the Republican reconciles these ideas I do not know; unless he supposes that the Justice takes an oath not to be ignorant. However it might answer for Justices to take this oath, I suspect it would not be very safe for the Republican, notwithstanding his learned definition of the article "or," which he has edited anew.

The Republican has wound up his plea with a state of the case, and ended where he ought to have begun. He does this, he says, to give me information about it. The information to be derived from the first piece indeed, was not very satisfactory. It only appeared by it that he had made a ridiculous defence in a two penny law suit, and was cast. Whether the Justice had done right or wrong did not clearly appear; the presumption was he had done right. It is now extremely clear that he was right, at least in the Cafe Boy vs. Citizen, as the assault is stated to have been committed designedly. Whether in the other Cafe, of Citizen vs. Boy, the Judgment was right, is not to evident, as it is not stated whether the assault was committed by design or accident. But even admitting these judgments to be wrong, was there not an appeal from them to the Common Pleas, where the error might have been corrected, and the tables turned. And what a base malignant wretch must he be, who could charge a Justice of the Peace in the public news papers, in such an instance with perjury! How vindictive and

shameless, to bring through this channel the contemptible business, before the public! But on these topics I reserve myself for a future paper, should occasion require.

EXAMINER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Office of Newport, April 9.

Brig Alfred Pettis, From Surinam	From
Leopard, Farham, Providence	For
Ship Commerce Lawton, Hamburg	
Schooner Neptune Gladding, Havana	
Sloop Sally, Hail, Norfolk	
Ranger, Ambrose, Ditto	

For SALE,

SUNDRY second-hand SAILS, suitable for a Sloop of 70 or 80 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of JOHN & STEPHEN CANOONE, or WING SPOONER. Newport, April 9, 1798.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 7th Day of May next,

A GOOD Two Mast BOAT, in good Repair; sixteen Feet Keel, and six Feet Wide, by

JOHN VALENTINE.

Little-Compton, April 4, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-

England KUM, by the Hoghead or

Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the Hoghead or

Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel

RICE, by the Tierce,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,

MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

A large Dwelling House, with a new Stable, a large Garden, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, situate near North Liberty Street—Will be sold on good Terms.

A Dwelling House, with two Shops, and a good Well of Water in the Yard, situate near the Baptist Meeting-House—the Lot on which the House stands, is 70 Feet North and South, and 50 Feet East and West—is in good Repair and will be delivered to the Purchaser on the last of Day of April.

A new House, now improved for a Joinery Shop, which is built of good Materials, is a Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 24 Feet between Joins, which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Island, at very little Expence.

The Whole of the above will be sold for Cash only.

A Quantity of NEW FURNITURE, made in the neatest Manner—consisting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple Tables and Desks, for which he will take half Cash, and the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches. He has on Hand, Ship and Cabin Bread of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported of equal Goodness.

Newport, April 9, 1798.

ATLAS



Will cover this Season, at

the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Taylor Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at 5.25 Dollars the Season, or Four Dollars the Single Leap, after which, Three Dollars more will entitle them to the Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June, sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Main, Tail and Legs; was bred by the noted imported English Horse Nimrod, out of a large, handsome, half blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at his Stable, in Newport, the last Season, and has proved to be a very fine Foal-getter.

Good pasturing provided for Mares.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

April 9, 1798.

BY PERMISSION.

THE LEARNED PIG.

MR. BRIGSHAW respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, of Newport, that he has just arrived with that great natural Curiosity, *THE LEARNED PIG*—which he intends to exhibit for a short Time, from Sunrise to Sunset, at Mr. BENJAMIN REYNOLDS's, Corner of Ferry Wharf Lane, Thames Street.

This astonishing and sagacious Animal will actually perform the following surprising Particulars, viz.

He reads print or writing, spells, tells the Time of Day, both the Hours and Minutes, by any Person's Watch in the Company, the Date of the Year, the Day of the Month, distinguishes Colors, how many Persons there are present, Ladies or Gentlemen, and to the Arrangement of every Spectator, will answer any Question in the Four first Rules of Arithmetic. To conclude, any Lady or Gentleman, may draw a Card from a Pack, and keep it concealed, and the PIG without Hesitation will discover the Card when drawn.

Admittance, One Quarter Dollar, Children Half Price.
April 10.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commissioners by the Hon Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON late of this Town, Merchant deceased, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are desired to tender them to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned.

W. R. ROBINSON, } Commis.
JOHN ROBINSON, jun. }
Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to JOHN BOURS, Administrator.

THE Creditors of Joseph Burrill, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport if they see Cause; when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands against the said Joseph; and otherwise to carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Joseph, at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. held at South-Kingston, on the last Wednesday of October, 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, April 3 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingston, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of said Town, Saddler, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed us for that Purpose from the Date hereof:—These are to notify all Persons concerned, to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER.

GEORGE FERNANT.

North Kingston, March 31, 1798.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are earnestly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY, Administratrix.

State of RHODE ISLAND &c.

Newport, April 9, 1798.

THE Creditors of ARNOLD STODARD, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Livourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, A.D. 1798, then and there to show Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of the Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed June, A.D. 1755, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Secy.

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN HOWLAND.

Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

men thus intimidated, (wrote to every thing they put to them. After we obtained our liberty, Love (and Lange his owner) showed me some guns, which they said were designed for the Fox; that she would make one of the fleet privateers in the West Indies, and that they would make the crew condemn her, or otherwise they would send them all to hell.

The judge (by name Poniz) who condemned us, held his tribunal in a small ship, and during the taking my declaration he stopped a dozen times to tell thread and ribbons to negroes &c. Upon expostulating with him afterwards in company with several American masters of vessels who had shared the same fate, we asked him how he could account to the Directory for his conduct? He replied, "Foutre the Directory? while he was judge, he would make as much as he could; and bring out some more vessels for him to condemn."

WILMINGTON, March 16.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his brother in this place, dated January 25, 1798.

"Much has been said here of an invasion; but it is the general opinion, that we have nothing to fear on that head; tho' I think we have every thing that is bad to dread from a continuation of the war—it is that which will turn the people against the government—it is that and that only, which will ever give the French a footing on English ground. But I trust the example of Flanders and Holland will be sufficient to deter us from embracing the destructive fraternity of France. I mention, with regret, the gloomy clouds of misery, which seem to be impending over our heads, and which, if we do not use every exertion to expel the ambition and rapacity of France, will, in all probability, fall upon us. Pitt's triple tax bill has met with a very unpopular reception; and I am fully of opinion, there will be a change of ministry, as it is morally impossible for the people to exist much longer under their burthens. The militia were never known so outrageous as at present. They act as if they had the whole power in their own hands. Domestic happiness they have invaded. The poor are either compelled by force, or drawn in by flattery, to enter in o the service of war—the peasant is dragged from his cottage to be trained for battle, which his soul abhors—the ploughman now quits his plough and peaceful habiter, and the mechanic his work shop—the young men are obliged to desert the hymeneal altar, and abandon infirm fathers, weeping mothers, and afflicted families. Thousands will here be sacrificed to gratify the pride, the caprice and folly of an unthinking few. Notwithstanding markets are high, and a number of poor people out of employ, it don't prevent the foretellers from having their groceries filled with grain which is likely to be higher."

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EXAMINER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Distric of Newport, April 9.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Alfred Pettis	Surinam
— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	For
Ship Commerce Lawton	Hamburg
Schooner Neptune Gladding,	Havanna
Sloop Sally, Hail	Norfolk
— Ranger, Ambrose,	Ditto

For SALE,

SUNDRY second-hand SAILS,
suitable for a Sloop of 70 or 80 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of JOHN & STEPHEN CAMOONE, or WING SPOONER.
Newport, April 9, 1798.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 7th Day of May next,

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WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel

RICE, by the Tierce,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.

MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

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W. R. ROBINSON, } Commis-
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Newport, April 2, 1798.

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THE Creditors of Joseph Burrill, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport if they see Cause & when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands against the said Joseph; and otherwise to carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Joseph, at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. held at South-Kingston, on the last Wednesday of October, 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.
Newport, April 3 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingston, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of said Town, Saddler, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed us for that Purpose, from the Date hereof:—These are to notify all Persons concerned, to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER,
GEORGE FENNANT.

North Kingston, March 31, 1798

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are earnestly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY, Administratrix.

State of RHODE ISLAND &c.

Newport, April 9, 1798.

THE Creditors of ARNOLD

STOUDARD, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, A.D. 1798, then and there to show Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of the Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed in June, A.D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'r

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of
JOHN HOWLAND,
Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

TO AMERICANS:

LOUD as the trump of Heaven thro' dark
"deaf" ears,
When geyal gulls entomb Caribbean towers;
When nature trembles thro' the deep convuls,
And ocean foams from craggy cliffs repuls;
Th' Omnipotent calls! attend the warning cry,
"YE LIVE UNITED—OR, DIVIDED
DIE!"

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORE, on Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf,
A General Assortment of GRO-
CERIES, consisting of Jamaica Spirits,
West India & New-England Rum; Brandy;
Geneva; Wine; Loaf and Brown Sugar;
Tea; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; fresh
Raisins, &c. &c.—Which they will supply
Shopkeepers at the most moderate Rates, and
on liberal Credits.—ALSO,
250 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, and
20 Barrels Beef.
Newport, March 26, 1798.

Washington **BE IT REMEMBERED,**
That on the Twentieth
Day of March, A. D. 1798, SUSANNAH
DYER, of North Kingstown, in said County,
Wife of CHARLES DYER, jun. by John
Hagadorn, Esq; her Attorney, lodged her
Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior
Court, praying, for divers Causes therein set
forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between
her and her said Husband be dissolved and
Sentence of Divorce be promulgated.—This
is to give Notice, to the said Charles Dyer,
jun. or any Person in his Behalf, to appear at
the next Term of the Superior Court of Judi-
cature, Court of Assize, &c. to be holden at
South-Kingstown, within and for the County
of Washington aforesaid, on the Fourth Mon-
day of April next, and show Cause why the
Prayer of her said Petition should not be
granted. JAMES SHELDON, Clerk.

Washington **BE IT REMEMBERED,**
That on the 20th Day of
March, A. D. 1798, JANE BATES, late
Whynole, Jane Vincent, of Hopkinton, in the
County of Washington, Spinster, lodged her
Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior
Court for the County aforesaid, praying, for
divers Causes therein set forth, that the Bonds
of Marriage between her and her Husband,
DELAN BATES, of Exeter, in said County,
Labourer, be dissolved, and Sentence of Di-
vorce be pronounced and promulgated.—This
is therefore to give Notice to the said Silas, or
any Person in his Behalf, to appear at the
Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be hold-
en at South-Kingstown, in and for said County
of Washington, on the Fourth Monday of April
next, and show Cause, if any they have, why
the Prayer of said Petition should not be
granted. JAMES SHELDON, Clerk.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Newport, March 24, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH HE-
LEY, of Liverton, in the County of
Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear,
if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly
to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday
of May, 1798, then and there to show Cause,
(if any they have) why the Prayer of his Pe-
tition, there pending, for the Benefit of the
A. B. passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief
of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.
F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'y.

Just received from Vermont, and for Sale on
reasonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,
At his STORE, the upper End of Broad Street,
A large Assortment of HAY SEED, viz.
Herds' Grass, Clover, Borden's
Grass, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will also give the highest Wholesale
Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of
HAY SEED.
Newport, March 27, 1798.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of
GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale
and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash,
or short approved Credit, at his Store on
his Wharf.—Among which are,

Broadcloths, Kersey-
meres, Shalloons, Rattinets, Floren-
tines, Ruffels, Moreens, Faboreens, Jeans,
Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper, Tablucloths,
Sheeting, Bedducks, Chinases, Calicoes, Cop-
per Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin
Headkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Ja-
csonet & Book Mullins, Muslinets, Marcellies
Quilting for Warlikeat, China Stripes Ditto,
Jeans, Fustians, Diapers, Nankeens, Striped
and twilled; Satins, Lutrings, Modes, Mens
Suits, Silk and Cotton, and plaided Fancy
Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton
Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted
Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats,
Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—
Also, a few Casks of Rice.
Newport, 5th, 23, 1797.

J. Denison,

At his Book Store and Circulating Library, in
the Store formerly owned by Mr. Aaron
Lopez. Merchant, deceased, has for Sale
and Circulation, a general Assortment of
Books and Stationary, among which are
some of the most eminent in Divinity, viz.
BURKITT's Expositions on the
New Testament; Dr. Hopkins's System on
Divinity, and Bishop Newton's Dissertation on
the Prophecies; besides Dr. Hunter's Sacred
Biography, a great Variety of the most cele-
brated Sermons; Wright's Book of Martyrs,
&c. &c.

Also, A Friendly Visit to the House of Mour-
ning; well adapted to console those who are
afflicted by the Death of Relatives, or dear
Friends, at 20 Cents—Many valuable Histories,
Travels, Voyages, Lives, Memoirs, &c.—
Laws, Physic, Surgery, Geography, Poetry,
Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies and
School Books.
N. B. Said DENISON has fresh Malaga
Raisins to sell by the Cask, very good, and
cheap for Cash.
Newport, March 6, 1798.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by
Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head
of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
4th Proof; West India Rum, by the
Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum
by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by
the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar
by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote
by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred
or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and super-
fine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or
Pound; a general Assortment of Glass
Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware,
consisting of best printed, enamel'd,
pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant
Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse
and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in
the Grocery Line, which they will dis-
pose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close
his Business as he wished, therefore
cannot leave Home as he intended.—He
has for Sale, Iron Caboules of different Kinds
and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and un-
finished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors
of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for sale
on Commission, and advances Money on the
Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his
House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND'S
Coffee House.

He has also for Sale,
MOLASSES, in Hogheads and Tierces,
suitable for retailing.
BRANDY by the Pipe.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.
Newport, March 19, 1798.

For SALE,

By **JOHN HANDY,**

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the
Hundred Bushels, or less
Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.
March 19, 1798.

Linked Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,

Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Leather, White Varnish, Painter's Brushes,
Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Resin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil
or dry, properly prepared.

By lending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
Glais—and Putty.

Philip Robinson

Inform his Customers and others, that he has
just received an additional Assortment of
Seasonable GOODS, which he offers for
sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common

Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chinizes, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very hand-
some Colours,

A handsome Variety best Lutefrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarfaets
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hofs,

A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not
enumerated.—All which will be sold low for
ready Money.
Newport, 26th of 12th Month, 1797.

NOT A BENE!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near Carr's Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of

closing the Business, done

under the several late Firms of

Thomas Green & Sons; Thomas Green

& Son; and Thomas Green & Co.

—Very respectfully requests, each

and every Person, in Town and

Country, who are anywise indebted

to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond,

Mortgage, or Book Account, that

they would be kind enough to call

and discharge their Obligations

without farther Delay; as he ar-

dently wishes to avoid the Trouble

and Expence of the Law!—

Said GREEN gratefully presents

his Thanks due to his good Cut-

tomers for past Favors; and hopes

his Store, will merit their Atten-

tions in future, no less than here-

tofore; having a very general

Assortment of English and India

GOODS on hand, and with such At-

tendance as, he hopes, will not fail

to give Satisfaction.
Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,
Inform the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,
in MEETING-STREET, a little North-
ward of the Printing Office, where he carries
on the above Business, in all its various
Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
will be constantly procured, and neatly ex-
ecuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
old Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.
Newport, Jan. 22, 1798.

Stephen T. Northam

Inform his Friends in particular, and the
Public in general.

THAT he has just received,

and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite

THOMAS GREEN'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS

of the Newest Fashion, direct from London

—A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and

Piech, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the

Barrel.

WHEREAS SARAH, my Wife, utterly
refuseth to move with me into the Coun-
try:—I forbid all Persons from trusting her on
my Account, as I will not pay any Debt of
her contracting, after this Date.

JOHN TEFET.
Newport, March 30, 1798.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by
Messieurs OVSERINO & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,
and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single
Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a Superior
Quality, for retailing.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has just received,
and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-
street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S, a
large and complete Assortment of DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching Sea-
son, consisting of

SUPERFINE and ad Broad-
cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety
of Fancy Vetting; Coatings; Baizes; Flan-
nels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and
Chinizes; Satins; Modes; Lutefrings;
Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common
HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeoman and Crown
Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto;
with a Variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable ESTATE

formerly belonging to Gideon Sillou,
at the Foot of the Church Lane. For Partic-
ulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND,

Who, once more, earnestly requests all Per-
sons having unsettled Accounts with him to
call and adjust the same, by the first of May:
As all his Accounts will at that Time be put
into the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement,
without Respect to Persons.
Newport, February 3, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that

the Subscribers have been duly appoint-
ed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN
ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased,
and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by
giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all
Persons having Demands upon the Estate of
the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to ex-
hibit the same; and all Persons indebted to
the said Estate, are called upon to make Pay-
ment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,
Newport, Jan. 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and ele-
gant DWELLING HOUSE, in com-
plete Repair, situate in Thames Street, lately
occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; de-
ceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the
late Metherable Ellery; together with the West
Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores,
and all other Out Houses therunto appertain-
ing.—For Terms, apply to Abraham R. Ellery,
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,
Newport, January 22, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-House,

situate in Spring-Street, now occupied
by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to
the Heirs of the late Metherable Ellery, to-
gether with all the Out Houses, Land, and
Privileges, therunto appertaining. An indis-
pensable Title to the Premises, will be given to
the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For
Terms, apply to Abraham R. Ellery,
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,
Newport, Jan. 22, 1798.

ALL Persons that have any De-

mands on the Estate of SARAH THURSTON,
late of Newport, deceased, are requir'd to
present their Accounts for Settlement; and
those indebted to said Estate to make Paymen-
ment to JOSEPH THURSTON, Executor.
3d Mo. 26th, 1798.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on th

LEATHER DRESSING Bul-

nafs, in all its Branches, next South-

ward from the Tan-Yard former-

occupied by Mr. William Trip

and now by Mr. William Tilley.

Where may be had, Gloves of

Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pa-

—Also Glove Leather by Ditto

—Wool for Hattin, Spinnin

and Carpeting.—Bear Skins

Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Ki

of Skins dressed, with the Fur

at short Notice.

TO AMERICANS:

LOD as the trump of Heaven thro' dark
ness roars,
When geyal gufts entomb Caribbees tow'rs;
When nature trembles thro' the deep convuls,
And ocean foams from craggy cliffs repuls;
Th' Omnipotent calls! attend the warning cry,
"YE LIVE UNITED—OR, DIVIDED
DIE!"

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf,

A General Assortment of GRO-
CERIES, consisting of Jamaica Spirits,
West India & New-England Rum; Brandy;
Geneva; Wine; Loaf and Brown Sugars;
Tea; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; fresh
Raisins, &c. &c.—Which they will supply
Shopkeepers at the most moderate Rates, and
on liberal Credits.—Also,
250 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, and
20 Barrels Beef.
Newport, March 26, 1798.

Washington **BE IT REMEMBERED,**
That on the Twentieth
Day of March, A. D. 1798, SUSANNAH
DYER, of North Kingstown, in said County,
Wife of CHARLES DYER, jun. by John
Magador, Esq; her Attorney, lodged her
Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior
Court, praying, for divers Causes therein set
forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between
her and her said Husband be dissolved and
Sentence of Divorce be promulgated.—This
is to give Notice, to the said Charles Dyer,
jun. or any Person in his Behalf, to appear at
the next Term of the Superior Court of Judi-
cature, Court of Assize, &c. to be holden at
South-Kingstown, within and for the County
of Washington aforesaid, on the Fourth Mon-
day of April next, and show Cause why the
Prayer of her said Petition should not be
granted. JAMES SHELDON, Clerk.

Washington **BE IT REMEMBERED,**
That on the 20th Day of
March, A. D. 1798, JANE BATES, late
Widow, Jane Vincent, of Hopkinton, in the
County of Washington, Spinster, lodged her
Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior
Court for the County aforesaid, praying, for
divers Causes therein set forth, that the Bonds
of Marriage between her and her Husband,
SELAS BATES, of Exeter, in said County,
Labourer, be dissolved, and Sentence of Di-
vorce be pronounced and promulgated.—This
is therefore to give Notice to the said Selas,
or any Person in his Behalf, to appear at the
Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be hold-
en at South Kingstown, in and for said County
of Washington, on the Fourth Monday of April
next, and show Cause, if any they have, why
the Prayer of said Petition should not be
granted. JAMES SHELDON, Clerk.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Newport, March 24, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH HE-
LERY, of Tiverton, in the County of
Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear,
if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly
to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday
of May, 1798, then and there to show Cause,
(if any they have) why the Prayer of his Pe-
tition, there pending, for the Benefit of the
A&T, passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief
of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.
F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'y.

Just received from Vermont, and for Sale on
reasonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,
At his STORE, the upper End of Broad Street,

A large Assortment of HAY SEED, viz.
Herds' Grass, Clover, Borden's
Grass, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will also give the highest Wholesale
Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of
HAY SEED.
Newport, March 27, 1798.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of
GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale
and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash,
or short approved Credit, at his Store on
his Wharf.—Among which are,

Broadcloths, Kersey-

meres, Shallons, Rattinette, Floren-
tines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans,
Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths,
Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Cop-
per Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin
Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Ja-
conet & Book Mullins, Mullins, Marcelline
Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto,
Jeans, Fustians, Drabers, Nankeens, striped
and twilled; Satins, Lustrings, Modes, Mens
Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy
Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton
Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted
Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats,
Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—
Also, a few Casks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1797.

J. Denison,

At his Book Store and Circulating Library, in
the Store formerly owned by Mr. Aaron
Lopez, Merchant, deceased, has for Sale
and Circulation, a general Assortment of
Books and Stationary, among which are
some of the most eminent in Divinity, viz.
BURKITT's Expositions on the
New Testament; Dr. Hopkins's System on
Divinity, and Bishop Newton's Dissertations on
the Prophecies; besides Dr. Hunter's Sacred
Biography, a great Variety of the most cele-
brated Sermons; Wright's Book of Martyrs,
&c. &c.

Also, A Friendly Visit to the House of Mour-
ning; well adapted to console those who are
afflicted by the Death of Relatives, or dear
Friends, at 20 Cents—Many valuable Histories,
Travels, Voyages, Lives, Memoirs, &c.—
Laws, Physic, Surgery, Geography, Poetry,
Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies and
School Books.

N. B. Said DENISON has fresh Malaga
Raisins to sell by the Cask, very good, and
cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 6, 1798.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by
Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head
of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
4th Proof; West India Rum, by the
Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum
by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by
the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar
by the Barrel; White Spanish Flore
by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred
or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and super-
fine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or
Pound; a general Assortment of Glass
Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware,
consisting of best printed, enamel'd,
pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant
Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse
and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in
the Grocery Line, which they will dis-
pose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close
his Business as he wished, therefore
cannot leave Home as he intended.—He
has for Sale, Iron Caboules of different Kinds
and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and un-
finished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors
of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale
on Commission, and advances Money on the
Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his
House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND'S
Coffee House.

He has also for Sale,
MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces,
suitable for retailing.
BRANDY by the Pipe.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.
Newport, March 19, 1798.

For SALE,

By **JOHN HANDY,**

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the
Hundred Bushels, or less
Quantity.

A L S O,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.
March 19, 1798.

Lined Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,

Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrase, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.
Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes,
Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Refin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil
or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
Glass—and Putty.

Philip Robinlon

Inform his Customers and others, that he has
just received an additional Assortment of
Seasonable GOODS, which he offers for
sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common

Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very hand-
some Colours,

A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarfaets
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,

Patent and common Hose,

A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,

Yard wide Carpeting,

A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not
numeraled:—All which will be sold low for
ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month, 1797.

NOT A BENE!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near Carr's Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of
closing the Business, done
under the several late Firms of

Thomas Green & Sons; Thomas Green

& Son; and Thomas Green & Co.

—Very respectfully requests, each

and every Person, in Town and

Country, who are anywise indebted

to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond,

Mortgage, or Book Account, that

they would be kind enough to call

and discharge their Obligations

without farther Delay; as he ar-
dently wishes to avoid the Trouble

and Expence of the Law!—

Said GREEN gratefully presents

his Thanks due to his good Cu-

stomers for past Favors; and hopes

his Store, will merit their Atten-

tions in future, no less than here-

tofore; having a very general

Assortment of English and India

GOODS on hand, and with such At-

tendance as, he hopes, will not fail

to give Satisfaction.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Inform the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,

in MEETING-STREET, a little North-
ward of the Printing Office, where he carries
on the above Business, in all its various
Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
will be constantly procured, and neatly exe-
cuted.

All Kinds of inland and ornamental Work,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
old Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1798.

Stephen T. Northam

Inform his Friends in particular, and the
Public in general,

THAT he has just received,

and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite

THOMAS GREEN'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS

of the Newest Fashion, direct from London

—A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and

Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the

Barrel.

WHEREAS SARAH, my Wife, utterly
refuseth to move with me into the Coun-
try:—I forbid all Persons from trusting her on
my Account, as I will not pay any Debt of
her contracting, after this Date.

JOHN TEEFT.

Newport, March 30, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by
Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single
Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior
Quality, for retailing.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has just received,

and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-
street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S, a

large and complete Assortment of DRY

GOODS, suitable for the approaching Sea-

son, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-

cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety

of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flan-

nells; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and

Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lutestrings;

Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common

HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeoman and Crown

Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto;

with a Variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable ESTATE

formerly belonging to Gideon Sison,

at the Foot of the Church Lane. For Partic-
ulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND.

Who, once more, earnestly requests all Per-

sons having unsettled Accounts with him to

call and adjust the same, by the first of May:

As all his Accounts will at that Time be put

into the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement,

without Respect to Persons.

Newport, February 3, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that

the Subscribers have been duly appoint-

ed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN

ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased,

and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by

giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all

Persons having Demands upon the Estate of

the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to ex-

hibit the same; and all Persons indebted to

the said Estate, are called upon to make Pay-

ment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and ele-

gant DWELLING HOUSE, in com-

plete Repair, situate in Thames street, lately

occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; de-

ceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the

late *Mehetabel Ellery*; together with the West

Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores,

and all other Out Houses therunto appertain-

ing.—For Terms, apply to Abraham R. Ellery.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-House,

situate in Spring-street, now occupied

by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to

the Heirs of the late *Mehetabel Ellery*, to-

gether with all the Out Houses, Land, and

Privileges, therunto appertaining. An indis-

putable Title to the Premises, will be given to

the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For

Terms apply to Abraham R. Ellery.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1798.

ALL Persons that have any De-

mands on the Estate of SARAH THURS-

TON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested

to present their Accounts for Settlement; and

those indebted to said Estate to make Payment.

JOSEPH THURSTON, Executor.

3d Mo. 26th, 1798.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the

LEATHER DRESSING Busi-

ness, in all its Branches, next South-

ward from the Tan-Yard formerly

occupied by Mr. William Tripp,

and now by Mr. William Tilley.—

Where may be had, Gloves of all

Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.

—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.

—Wool for Hatting, Spinning,

and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for

Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind

of Skins dressed, with the Fur on,

at short Notice.